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NOTES AND NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.—A program of the tenth session of this congress, to be held in the halls of the College of France, at Paris, from the 19th to the 26th of August, 1889, is issued, signed by Professor A. de Quatrefages, as president, and Dr. E.-T. Hamy, as general secretary of the committee of organization. The following points are of special interest:

All persons interested in the studies indicated may take part in the sessions by giving their names in full, titles, and residences, and upon payment of the dues, 12 francs, to the treasurer, Baron de Baye, avenue de la Grande-Armée 58. Requests for information should be addressed to the above-named general secretary, rue de Lübeck 40. The treasurer's receipt entitles to a ticket of membership and to all the publications. Excursions will be organized. The French language only will be used in the verbal communications during the sessions and in the published report of proceedings and memoirs.

The following "questions" or subjects for discussion are proposed by the committee:

I. The cutting out and filling in of valleys, the filling in of caves, in their connection with the antiquity of man. II. The periodicity of glacial phenomena. III. Art and industry in caves and alluvial formations. The value of paleontologic and archæologic classifications applied to the quaternary epoch. IV. The chronological relations between the ages of stone, bronze, and iron. V. The relations between the "civilisations" [culture stages] of Hallstadt and of the other Danubian stations, and the "civilisations" of Mykene, Tiryns, Hissarlik, and of the Caucasus. VI. Critical examination of the quaternary crania and bones noted during the last fifteen years. The ethnic elements belonging to the several ages of stone, bronze, and iron in central and western Europe. VII. The ethnographic survivals capable of affording light on the social state of the primitive populations of central and western Europe. VIII. To what extent the analogies of order derived from archæology or ethnography can allow a hypothesis of prehistoric relations or migrations.